



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Burundi

President Interviewed on OAU Summit, Situation

EA3006115095 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 0430 GMT 30 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Burundi head of state, Mr. Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, returned to Bujumbura yesterday afternoon after attending the 31st summit of OAU member states. On arrival at Bujumbura International Airport, President Ntibantunganya said Burundi attracted a lot of attention at the OAU Council of Ministers and summit meeting. He also answered questions on current issues.

[Begin recording] [Ntibantunganya] [Words indistinct] that Burundi monopolized a lot of time, notably at the level of heads of state. It was the same with the conference of ministers. [passage indistinct] OAU member countries are extremely concerned about the situation in Burundi, and extremely concerned about peace and security in Burundi. They wonder what must be done for Burundi to help it emerge from the crisis. I noticed particular attention was paid to attempts to help Burundians to [words indistinct] on the path of peace and (?public) security.

[Unidentified correspondent] According to AFP, you reportedly proposed that leaders of registered political parties and the Army meet in Addis Ababa. Why Addis Ababa ?

[Ntibantunganya] Well, first I should tell you why I proposed it. What I can tell you is that at the level of heads of state, there is a clear idea that there is a need for military intervention in Burundi. I said this is not the best way to help Burundians, and that as far as Africa is concerned, as far as neighboring countries are concerned, they should talk to Burundian politicians. The Burundian politicians must understand what Africa thinks about them, because the Burundian problem is mainly one in which politicians play a [word indistinct] role. That is why I proposed that the meeting be held as soon as possible. Why in Addis Ababa? Because that is the birthplace of African unity, and Burundians need unity. I think that we must [words indistinct].

[Correspondent] Some say you proposed Addis Ababa so that the exiled Burundian warmongers can have access to the meeting.

[Ntibantunganya] Who said so ?

[Correspondent] Some people.

[Ntibantunganya] I do not answer those I cannot identify.

[Correspondent] Another question, Mr. President. You learned of the resignation of your minister of external

relations and cooperation. When answering questions from foreign correspondents you said you could neither confirm nor deny the news. Have you now been able to take stock of the desertion ?

[Ntibantunganya] I believe we must weigh words when talking about issues. I received a copy of the letter which was in fact addressed to the prime minister. In fact I believe it is up to the prime minister to react to a resignation by a member of his government. As president, I react to the situation of the government after consulting the prime minister.

[Correspondent] Reacting to the National Assembly's rejection of the bill to allow the president to rule by decree, you said that the National Assembly was poorly informed. What are you planning to do now to create progress on the situation ?

[Ntibantunganya] [Words indistinct] to do with those concerned. I think we have to run the country in a sincere and wise manner.

[Correspondent] In your opinion, is Burundi in a state of war or not?

[Ntibantunganya] The question you are asking [words indistinct]. I wonder if Burundian journalists and politicians understand what the president says. Refer to all the speeches I have been delivering since 25 March.

[Correspondent] The problem is that the Ministry of National Defense says that the country could not be more in a state of war, while the National Assembly says there is no war in Burundi, and that there are only problems.

[Ntibantunganya] Well, listen, I think there should be agreement on this. The Army must have cause to say that we are in a state of war. Politicians also certainly have cause to say that [word indistinct] a situation of war. What do we make of it ? Call it what you want. Burundians are dying. What from? There is a lack of political morality. Burundians are killing one another, so I would say Burundians are dying. Whether you call it war or something else, Burundians are dying, and we have a duty to protect them with all the means at our disposal. [end recording]

Frodebu Members Flee After Presidential Rule Vote

EA3006150995 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1100 GMT 30 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Gunshots have been heard in northern and southern parts of Bujumbura, the Burundian capital. This is happening at a time when, according to a report from Gerard Mfuranzima to RFI [Radio France Internationale], Frodebu [Front for

Democracy in Burundi] members of parliament are fleeing the country fearing reprisals that might follow their refusal on 27 June to grant special powers to the head of state. Here is Gerard Mfuranzima:

[Mfuranzima] Gunshots were heard yesterday morning in the northern part of the capital. The gunshots were clearly directed toward the mountains overlooking Bujumbura town. Other gunshots were heard in the southern part of the town in the afternoon. We were not, however, able to establish the exact number of victims. [passage omitted]

After the National Assembly, the majority of which is made up of Frodebu members, voted against the bill proposed by the Burundi Government to allow the president to rule by decree to tackle efficiently the serious crisis Burundi is going through, several Frodebu MP's have gone into exile fearing reprisals. Most of them have crossed the border with Zaire to seek refuge in Uvira, a Zairian town about 30 km from the Burundi capital.

Opposition Seeks Dissolution of Parliament

AB0207122895 Paris AFP in English
1057 GMT 2 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bujumbura, July 2 (AFP) — Burundi's Tutsi-led main opposition party called Sunday [2 July] for Parliament to be dissolved following reports that some 15 deputies from the president's mainly-Hutu party had fled to neighbouring Zaire, national radio said.

There was no indication of whether the Parliament, which is dominated by the Hutu-led governing party, would listen to the appeal which was seen as unhelpful coming just the day after President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya of the mainly Hutu Front for Democracy in Burundi (FRODEBU) appealed Saturday for calm in the country.

Ntibantunganya was seeking calm in order to allow the return of Hutus who fled their homes recently following attacks by the Tutsi-dominated armed forces.

Hutus are the majority population in Burundi but the army is dominated by the rival Tutsi community. Tension has often flared into violence between the two groups.

In a speech Saturday in Gitega, central Burundi, on the 33rd anniversary of independence from Belgium, Ntibantunganya reiterated appeals for calm in the Hutu bastions in Kamenge and Kinama, northern Bujumbura, where the Tutsi-dominated army two weeks ago embarked on an operation to flush out "armed bands" —

said by the armies critics to be a cover for straightforward "ethnic cleansing".

The inhabitants of the districts fled in terror to the hills, and the areas were still deserted Sunday morning.

Earlier this week the National Assembly refused to back the presidential demands for sweeping powers to deal with the ethnic violence.

Ntibantunganya is a moderate Hutu and only the third member of his ethnic group to be president of the country. The previous two Hutu presidents died violent deaths.

The government has already imposed some emergency measures, including a curfew, media censorship and the banning of demonstrations.

But deputies opposed wider measures which would have imposed a state of virtual siege in the worst-affected areas, and they claimed the powers were part of a "conspiracy" by the army and the Tutsi opposition to seize power.

Representatives of the Tutsis, who form just 14 percent of the population, hold a disproportionate degree of power in the shaky coalition government.

Residents To Return to Kamenge, Kinama

EA3006211995 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in English 1745 GMT 30 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The mayor of Bujumbura says that the return of the residents in the northern Bujumbura suburbs of Kamenge and Kinama may begin on 2 July. In a press release issued today, Pie Ntiyankundiye declared that a prior screening of the residents is to be carried out in transit centers. All the residents of Kamenge and Kinama will have to obtain a resident's permit before they can go back home.

The mayor of Bujumbura also affirms that peace has been restored in the two zones of Kamenge and Kinama. A security commission has been set up to monitor the return process and to make sure that no armed people return in Kamenge and Kinama along with ordinary citizens. The returnees will use one route, that is the main road of Gasenyi. The other ways will be closed down for a better control of the return process.

Zaire

Transitional Period Extended Two More Years

LD3006153995 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 30 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] In Zaire, a change in the constitution, the effect of which will be to extend for

another two years the period of democratic transition, has been adopted. The man who fulfills the role of parliamentary speaker, Anzuluni Bembe, said so in a statement to our correspondent Adala Benraad yesterday evening, and so it is official.

[Benraad] Yes, it took hours of discussion in parliament to reach a consensus on the two-year extension of the transition period from 10 July. This is the second such extension. [passage omitted]

According to the justice minister, this latest development means that all the present institutions — including the government — will remain in place after 9 July. The radical opposition, however, who continue to dispute the legitimacy of Prime Minister Kengo wa Dondo's government, believe they have scored a point. According to the leader of the radical parliamentary group, Kibassa Maliba, the new formula means that on 10 July Zaire will enter a new transitional phase. The radical opposition therefore expect a fresh start to be made, and they will propose that the High Council of the Republic-Transitional Parliament should appoint their leader as prime minister, replacing Kengo wa Dondo. It remains to be seen whose interpretation will prevail.

Extension Amendment Said 'Ambiguous'

AB3006191795 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 30 Jun 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Zaire transitional government of Prime Minister Kengo wa Dondo announced this week that the transitional period would have to be extended by another two years because of the social and economic problems posed by such things as the Rwandan refugees and the outbreak of Ebola fever. The Transitional Parliament has been debating it, but the measure seems to have led to much confusion and, perhaps, deliberate misinterpretation, as our Kinshasa correspondent, Matthew Tostevin, reports:

[Begin Tostevin recording] It took Zaire's politicians hours of bickering to come out with the exact word to amend the critical Article 117, and even though there was agreement, the words are ambiguous enough for all sides to be able to interpret them as they want. What is clear is that Zaire will not hold elections for two years. What's less clear is where the Constitution now leads the government of moderate Prime Minister Kengo wa Dondo. Kengo's justice minister, Kamanda wa Kamanda, said the transition which has been going on for the last 15 months, now goes on unchanged

when the government stays. The radical opposition of Etienne Tshisekedi says the amendment means a completely new transition is starting and would allow them to launch an assault on Kengo's position. They say that under the Constitution, it is their right to choose the prime minister. However, to be successful in challenging Kengo, the radicals would need the support of their old foe — President Mobutu Sese Seko. That's not impossible, given Zaire's history of political bed swapping and opportunistic alliances. But Mobutu has never said he wants the prime minister to go.

Meanwhile, another consequence of the amendment is that the Transition Parliament has extended its own life for another two years. In Kinshasa, many people suggest the 700 members of parliament may be more interested in their monthly allowance than in a swift transition to democracy. [end recording]

Deputies Move To Replace Transitional Head

AB0207141495 Paris AFP in English
1326 GMT 2 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kinshasa, July 2 (AFP) — A majority of deputies in Zaire's interim parliament called for the replacement of its speaker Archbishop Laurent Mossengwo during a noisy and confused debate.

The transitional parliament known as the High Council of the Republic met late Saturday [1 July], but no final decision was taken on Mossengwo's future and the session was eventually suspended so that the motion could be studied.

Out of 738 deputies, 510 from the opposition and pro-President Mobutu sides joined forces to put forward the motion. Mossengwo was absent from the proceedings.

Mossengwo, who is the archbishop of Kisangani in Haut Zaire Province, has fallen from grace in the eyes of the opposition who accuse him of not doing enough to support their leader, former Prime Minister Etienne Tshisekedi.

And the Political Forces Conclave, which backs President Mobutu Sese Seko, criticises him for being biased toward the other side.

The transitional parliament is the highest decision making body in the country, with the power to overrule the government and president. It has the role of organising a national electoral commission whose function will be to organise Zaire's first multiparty elections within the next two years, as well as a constitutional referendum.

Ethiopia

3 Alleged Mubarak Attackers Killed in Raid

EA0107184095 Addis Ababa Radio Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1700 GMT 1 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Three of the terrorists who tried to kill Egyptian President Husni Mubarak last Monday were killed today here in Addis Ababa.

According to the [word indistinct] the three were killed in the house they were hiding in during an exchange of fire. The house is in Wereda 16 District in the Kebele 7 neighbourhood, near the Yeka Mickael area of Addis Ababa.

The terrorists were armed with AK-47s and hand grenades. The house they were hiding in was surrounded by police, so there were no casualties amongst the neighborhood's residents.

However, two policemen were [word indistinct] wounded. All three terrorists are Arabs. One of them is the attacker who was wounded during Monday's assassination attempt.

BBC Details Shooting Incident

AB0107210695 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 1 Jul 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] (?For a week) Ethiopian security has been hunting people suspected of involvement in Monday's [26 June] attempt to assassinate Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. The president's motorcade, driving to the OAU summit in Addis Ababa, came under fire. Two of the assailants were killed, others escaped. The crucial question is, of course, nationality. Egypt claims the plot was inspired by Sudan. Sudan hotly denies it. Well, today a number of suspected assassins have been hunted down. On the line to Addis Ababa, Nick Slatter asked our reporter, Abraham Fesseha, what had happened.

[Begin recording] [Fesseha] What has happened today is Ethiopian security forces were successful in tracking three people, and when they tried to arrest them they resisted arrest, and in the shoot out three of them were killed.

[Slatter] Now, where exactly did this happened?

[Fesseha] This happened in the eastern part of the city in a place called (?Djola), and with the full cooperation of the people in the area, the police were successful in tracking them.

[Slatter] What were the details of the incident? What actually happened?

[Fesseha] What actually happened is the security forces there were informed where these people are located, and then that area was surrounded and every road to the area was blocked, and with the chief of the police in a megaphone he asked them to surrender. [sentence as heard] Then finally they start shooting, resisting the arrest. In the exchange of shoot out two security police were injured, three of the people are at large were shot at this spot.

[Slatter] Have they identified those who were killed? Do we know what nationality, for example, the gunmen are?

[Fesseha] So far, they didn't identify them exactly, but one thing is for sure, they are foreigners of Arab origin.

[Slatter] What have the police been saying about these three and, in fact, the two who were killed on the day of the attempted assassination of Mubarak?

[Fesseha] Well, about the three, they say that it is up to the doctors and the hospital to identify, and that the police have nothing to say at this movement. But about the two who were shot at the spot during the attack, already one is identified with the help of the Egyptian security force and these identified... [pauses] both of them are identified as Egyptians who have been fighting in Afghanistan and have been staying in Pakistan, and they (?packed their lot) from Pakistan to Sudan and from Sudan to Ethiopia.

[Slatter] So, these are members of the Islamic fundamentalist organization.

[Fesseha] That is for sure, according to the Egyptian security documents.

[Slatter] It is clear which particular political organization these gunmen belong to?

[Fesseha] For the Egyptian security it is very clear, but they didn't disclose the name of the organization to the media.

[Slatter] And why would that be?

[Fesseha] We don't exactly know why they are refusing to issue these names. Maybe, they want to have all the attackers, all the members of the gang of commandos who had been here for the mission, before they disclose the names. [end recording]

MENA: TV Displays 'Arab Features' of Dead

NC0107204495 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1952 GMT 1 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Addis Ababa, 1 Jul (MENA)—Ethiopian Television this evening featured part of the

storming operation that took place a few hours ago of one of the dens of the terrorists who took part in the assault on President Mubarak's motorcade on Monday [26 Jun]. The Ethiopian forces used various weapons and RPG's [recoilless projectile gun] in their raid on the residence where the three terrorists, who were killed in the operation, were staying. A MENA correspondent in Addis Ababa said that the video clip showed that the three terrorists had Arab features: One of them was dark while the other two had a white complexion.

The Ethiopian security forces found quantities of ammunition and arms, particularly Kalashnikovs, and hand grenades. The residence where the three terrorists were staying is located in a poor area in Addis Ababa close to the site where the security forces found the Toyota that was used in the assault on the motorcade. However, it is not known yet if there are still other terrorists at large, as the initial reports noted that there were between seven and nine terrorists who participated in the attack. With the death of these three terrorists, five have so far been killed, as two were killed when the attack on the motorcade took place. The Ethiopian authorities continue to tighten their control of the approaches to Addis Ababa, particularly the airport, and question all Arabs on their departure.

Explosives Found in Diplomatic Pouch

NC0307104395 *Cairo MENA in Arabic*
1020 GMT 3 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Addis Ababa, 3 Jul (MENA)—Security sources in Addis Ababa revealed today that they found explosive devices in a diplomatic pouch in the house which the Ethiopian police raided the day before yesterday east of Addis Ababa. Three terrorists were killed in the raid, as part of the campaign to track down the terrorists who took part in the failed assassination attempt on President Husni Mubarak.

The sources have not revealed the identity of the bag owners or any other details in this regard.

Somalia

Aidid Delivers Independence Day Address

EA0207134095 (*Clandestine*) *Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Masses of the Somali Republic in Somali*
1700 GMT 1 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Celebrations marking the 35th anniversary of Somalia's independence were today held in 1st July Independence Square, Mogadishu. The celebrations, attended by the various sections of the society and all members of the newly formed government, were started with koranic verses and a religious sermon.

Speaking on the occasion, Mr. Mohamed Farah Aidid, the president of the Somali Republic, referred to the liberation struggle and the various stages the struggle had gone through. He said 1st July was the day when the colonial shackles were broken and the dark era ended in Somalia. He said it was important to guard our independence, which was attained through sacrifices of lives spearheaded by the SYL [Somali Youth League], SNL [Somaliland National League] and USP [United Somali Party] organizations. [passage omitted]

Aidid said the newly-formed broad-based government in Somalia would strive to maintain security, so that everyone, Somali or foreigner, could stay in Somalia peacefully. He urged fighters and security forces to embark on the task of maintaining security. The president promised that the Somali Government would give great priority to the welfare of orphans, the disabled, and the displaced people, adding that agencies dealing with this matter had been formed.

President Aidid encouraged the Somali people to involve themselves in economic production, with emphasis on exports, private entrepreneurship, the free market, and investment. President Aidid commended Kenyans and Ethiopian presidents for their efforts to find a solution to the Somali problems, and for their support for the country, which the Somali people would never forget. He particularly praised the Kenyans for welcoming the new Somali government.

Aidid said Somalia would live with its neighbors in the spirit of cooperation and good neighborliness. The president of the Somali Republic called on the USC [United Somali Congress] of north Mogadishu to play their role in the new government. He also called on the people living in northern regions of Somalia to fully support the government of the Somali Republic.

Aidid said Somali nationals living abroad should return to the country and participate in the reconstruction. The president made it clear that Somalia was for mutually beneficial relationships and cooperation, and he therefore invited (?international agencies) to come to Somalia and see the real situation for themselves. He finally thanked all those who had organized the celebrations, and wished the Somali people many happy returns. [passage omitted]

Uganda

Assembly Extends Museveni's Rule 5 Years

AB3006202695 *Paris AFP in English*
1436 GMT 30 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kampala, June 30 (AFP) — Uganda's constituent assembly has extended President

Yoweri Museveni's no-party political arrangement for another five years, after which a referendum will be held to decide on political pluralism.

The decision, reached by 140 deputies in the 288-member assembly on Thursday [29 June] night, also confirmed that next December's presidential, parliamentary and other elections would be held under the no-party political arrangement.

Some 64 members of the assembly, who favour the reintroduction multi-party system in Uganda, walked out of the proceedings on June 20 and had not returned when the final vote was taken on Tuesday night.

But the move was immediately opposed strongly by both supporters of multi-party democracy and European donors, saying it aimed at perpetuating the current one-party rule by Museveni's National Resistance Movement (NRM) and that it infringed on rights of Ugandans to freely associate.

Opposition Democratic Party leader Paul Ssemogerere, who recently resigned as deputy prime minister and minister for foreign affairs and declared his intention to challenge Museveni for the presidency in the December poll, said that the move "was aimed at using the constitution to establish a one-party state in Uganda."

"The people of Uganda rejected a one-party system and this should strengthen our resolve in the struggle for such rights and freedoms using all means available to us," Ssemogerere told AFP in an interview on Friday. "If the constitution fails us in securing democracy, we have to resort to the only course left, that is, political action through elections and other activities," Ssemogerere added, but without qualifying the other activities.

Addressing a press conference here on Friday, French ambassador to Uganda Francois Descoueyte also indicated that the 15-member European Union (EU) was not impressed by the new development, and stressed that the EU member-countries had legal responsibility to promote democratic principles.

"At the end of the constitution-making process in Uganda, it is difficult to imagine that the new constitution will disregard the principle of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the African Human Rights Charter that include freedom of expression and association normally understood to encompass rights to political assembly, organisation and competition," he said on behalf of the EU, currently chaired by France.

However, he refused to state whether the EU would contemplate taking action against Uganda for refusing to move toward political pluralism.

Museveni came to power on January 26, 1986 and banned activities by political parties, allowing them to operate only at headquarter-level, after accusing them of responsibility for creating instability in Uganda.

Recently, Museveni wrote to a memorandum to his NRM members in the constituent assembly and urged them to maintain the unity of their no-party movement. Museveni advised them that if Ugandans opted for a multi-party system in the referendum after the current five years, the NRM could transform itself into a political party and compete with other parties to pursue his further objectives.

Senior IFP Member Shot Dead in KwaZulu/Natal

MB0307090795 *Johannesburg SAPA in English*
0855 GMT 03 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Durban July 3 SAPA — Senior Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] member the Rev David Zondi has been shot dead at Umzumbe on the KwaZulu/Natal south coast.

SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news said on Monday [03 July] Zondi was returning from an IFP rally at Umlazi outside Durban when he was gunned down at a bus stop near his home.

'Serious Rifts' Reported in National Party

MB0307131795 *Johannesburg THE STAR in English*
3 Jul 95 p 1

[Report by Mondli Makhanya]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Constitutional Development, Provincial Affairs and Local Government Minister Roelf Meyer moved yesterday to quash speculation he was about to defect to the ANC.

Amid increasing reports of serious rifts and in-fighting in the NP [National Party], attention has been focused on the plans of Meyer and Constitutional Assembly co-chairman Leon Wessels, both regarded as liberal Nats [National Party members].

But NP sources said last night it was highly unlikely Wessels or Meyer would leave the party. In terms of the constitution MPs or MPLs [member of the Provincial Legislature] automatically lose their seats if they leave the party on whose ticket they were elected.

In an unusual step last night, Meyer issued a statement describing speculation that he was about to defect to the ANC as inconceivable and ignorant. "I expressly reject the wilful allegations that I favour the ANC, or that I am considering joining the ANC. The allegations are inconceivable and ignorant," he said in reaction to speculation in weekend newspapers.

"I have always, and will at all times, conduct my role in the Government of National Unity with circumspection. I do this also in the best interests of the National Party." He said he would urgently discuss the matter with Deputy President F W de Klerk in order to remove any doubts.

Meyer had recently been at loggerheads with the NP's Western Cape leadership following his public clash with Local Government MEC Peter Marais and provincial Premier Hernus Kriel. Meyer has earned the ire of rank-and-file NP members for his handling of the local elections and for his role in constitutional negotiations before last year's elections.

NP backbenchers feel Meyer did too little to secure a powerbase for the party in the multiparty government — and that he was now working against the interests of the NP in his handling of the Western Cape demarcation dispute.

A report in a Sunday newspaper quoted disenchanted NP backbenchers as saying Meyer had sold out the NP and become a liability to the party. According to the report, NP members kept asking when Meyer was going to "cross the floor to the ANC".

There is also speculation about the identity of a senior Pretoria-based Nat poised to join the ANC today.

According to the ANC, the defector is a Pretoria councillor who has been with the NP for more than 30 years. A press conference will be held in Pretoria today, at which the identity of the defector is due be revealed.

National Party Councillor Defects to ANC

MB0307125795 *Johannesburg SAPA in English*
1140 GMT 03 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria July 3 SAPA — National Party [NP] Pretoria city councillor Lappe Laubscher on Monday [03 July] announced his defection to the African National Congress, saying it was time for Afrikaners to show President Nelson Mandela they did not only support him at rugby games.

Appearing alongside ANC Pretoria sub-region Chairman Peter Maluleka at a press conference, Laubscher said some in the NP viewed his move as treachery, but others supported him. Laubscher was a member of the NP in the Greater Pretoria Metropolitan Council and chief whip on the statutory side of the body. He had been an NP member for more than 30 years.

"It is about time for Afrikaners to show Mr Mandela that we not only support him at rugby games but that we will also support him in the forthcoming (local) elections," Laubscher said. "It would be morally unjustified not to come out and support him for what he has done for the country."

Asked whether alleged in-fighting in the NP Pretoria caucus had influenced his decision, Laubscher said: "A gentleman never discusses his ex-wife." He also declined to comment on the possibility of other NP members following in his footsteps.

Maluleka, also co-speaker of the Greater Pretoria Metropolitan Council, said other NP members had approached him. "We are busy discussing it," he said.

He had observed "a lot of disenchantment" among NP councillors. Laubscher said he believed support for the

ANC among "the old white constituency has grown to such an extent that the ANC deserves more than one member on the so-called statutory side".

"Being part of the only pale-faced tribe in Africa, Afrikaners have only one of two options: to join the Volksfront [Afrikaner National Front] and battle it out for a volkstaat [Afrikaner homeland] or join the ANC and work for the interests of the rainbow people."

Laubscher could not say what his position in the ANC would be. "I have been appointed in the council by the provincial premier (Tokyo Sexwale). It is in his hands what is to happen to me. I didn't come to the ANC with any preconditions."

UNITA Reportedly Received RSA Weapons in Feb
MB3006143595 Johannesburg NEW NATION
in English 30 Jun 95 p 3

[Report by Jimmy Seepe]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Angola's rebel movement, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], continued to receive arms shipments from South Africa as recently as February this year, thus breaching an agreement signed last November between itself and the Angolan government.

This is claimed by the Washington-based Human Rights Watch (HRW) in a report to be released next month. The Angolan government also violated the spirit of the agreement, the report says.

The HRW representative in London, Alex Vines, told *NEW NATION* this week his organisation had documentation of the shipments that took place after the signing of the Lusaka Protocol between UNITA and Angola's MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government.

Vines, a HRC researcher on Angola, said the report was based on field research between last December and March, first-hand accounts and information passed to him confidentially by various people, including United Nations representatives, in Angola and Zaire.

The report comes barely a month after HRW detailed shipments of arms to the Rwandan militia in Zaire in violation of the UN arms embargo. The shipments, according to the report, were made by certain individuals within South Africa's Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa].

"We do not have strong evidence that Armscor is involved. But what we have established is that the flights originated in South Africa."

However, Vines said both UNITA and the Angolan government violated the spirit of the Lusaka Protocol at various times. "I saw the unloading of tanks myself in March at Luanda International Airport, presumably destined for the Angolan government."

"I suspect that the weapons came from the former Eastern bloc countries and could have been outstanding orders from previous contracts," he said.

"Arms to Northern Angola seemed to follow the same pattern as those sent to Rwanda. The people who were flying weapons to Rwanda and Angola appear to be the same. One week they would fly arms to the Rwandan militias and another to Angola."

"A lot of deliveries were made during the first two months after the signing of the Lusaka Protocol," he said. "UNITA still keeps several small bases in Zaire to keep its military options open."

The Angolan press attache in Pretoria, George Morais, described reports of arms shipments to UNITA as disturbing. "We will try and investigate the matter," he said. But Morais denied that his government had also violated the Lusaka agreement. He declined to comment on allegations that military tanks were seen being off-loaded from a plane at Luanda International Airport.

Vines said movements of weapons in some areas "appeared to gradually diminish during the latter months". Another worrying aspect, he said, was that most of the weapons were now being sold in Northern Namibia and Zambia by UNITA soldiers looking for food.

Vines said HRW appeals for international observers to be placed at Kinshasa International Airport in Zaire to prevent any violations were being ignored.

Armscor has steadfastly denied sending arms to either the Rwandan militias or UNITA. It said the last shipments were carried out in early 1993 before the UN imposed sanctions on the Rwandan government and its militias.

Joint Operation With Mozambique Reduces Arms Flow

MB2906170495 Johannesburg SAsm Radio Network
in English 1600 GMT 29 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A joint operation by the South African Police Services and Mozambican police, Operation Rachel, has been successful in reducing the flow of illegal arms to South Africa.

Police announced in Pretoria today that the operation had shown the success that could be achieved through cooperation between South African police services [as

heard] in the fight against crime. In less than two weeks, operations inside Mozambique have captured AK-47's, submachine guns, rifles, antiaircraft machine guns, rocket launchers, bombs, and ammunition.

Minister: Prison Services To Be Demilitarized

MB3006161195 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1343 GMT 30 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria June 30 SAPA — The Department of Correctional Services is to be demilitarised, Minister of Correctional Services Dr Siphso Mzimela said on Friday [30 June].

He told a media briefing in Pretoria military-style ranks would be scrapped. He could not say when the process, to be handled by the transformation forum, would be completed.

"I would like to see it done as soon as possible, but everything depends on how fast the various committees involved can finish their work."

Cape Rocket Testing Facility To Be Dismantled

MB3006073195 Johannesburg SAsm Radio Network
in English 0500 GMT 30 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The controversial rocket testing facility at the Denel Somchem site near Rooiels in the southwestern Cape is to be dismantled and the land rehabilitated. The announcement follows a decision by the company last year to abandon its multimillion rand space program because no international partner could be found to assist with technology and funding. Denel Somchem spokesman Paul Holtzhausen said a monitoring committee of interested parties and environmentalists would be established to help determine the future use of the site. He said the site would nevertheless continue to be used to test artillery ammunition for large guns such as the G5 and G6. Two years ago local residents and Denel Somchem waged a protracted legal battle over the company's right to use the land for rocket testing.

South African Press Review for 30 Jun

MB3006131795

[FBIS Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Municipal Services Rates — The new municipal rates for services in Greater Johannesburg "represents the best possible compromise in the absence of elected councillors and fully functioning local government structures," says a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 30 June. However, Greater Johannesburg's budget "does not enjoy the unqualified support of any

of the 99 councillors in the TMC [Transitional Municipal Council]. And some residents will also have a bone to pick once the increases, which 'average out at 12%', translate into rands and cents." Paying higher tariffs will make more sense only if there are elected, accountable councillors fighting for the interests of residents, therefore, it is imperative that local government elections take place on 1 November.

MAIL & GUARDIAN

De Klerk 'Ignorance' of Security Force 'Dirty Tricks' — Referring to the allegations of "dirty tricks" by the apartheid security forces, and former President F.W. de Klerk's denial that he was aware of such activities, Johannesburg MAIL & GUARDIAN in English for 30 Jun-6 Jul in a page 4 editorial says: "For de Klerk to claim ignorance of these illegal activities is ludicrous. They were, after all, often reported in the media." MAIL & GUARDIAN believes de Klerk "did undertake various smokescreen attempts" to disguise the "dirty tricks," such as "setting up the most famous cover-up, the Harms Commission, and the ending of finance for front companies involved in these dirty tricks. But he did not stop the activities of these fronts — he merely stopped official contact with them. The line, therefore, between what de Klerk can or cannot accept responsibility for exists almost entirely in his own head."

NEW NATION

'Mixed Feelings' About Defense Draft White Paper — A page 10 editorial in Johannesburg NEW NATION in English on 30 June comments on the Defense Ministry's draft White Paper saying it "stirs up mixed feelings about Joe Modise's commitment to reconstruction and development." There are "implied suggestions" in the draft White Paper that defense expenditure should be increased from the 10 million rands taxpayers gave the military machine in 1995/96 "to enable a doubling of capital expenditure in the next few years." NEW NATION believes the increased expenditure will "go towards buying modern aircraft and navy vessels which we simply do not need." "If there is any external threat to our democracy, it is the poverty and deprivation caused by apartheid destabilisation in neighbouring countries. The solution is not military intervention to neutralise this threat, but a reconstruction and development plan with a regional focus."

BUSINESS DAY

Public Protector — Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 30 June in a page 14 editorial welcomes the appointment of the country's first public protector, noting that he is "empowered to investigate complaints of

maladministration, misconduct, corruption and the misuse of power at all levels of government — including the Cabinet and the presidency — he can direct any person to appear before him or to produce any document, and enter any premises with substantial powers of search and seizure." BUSINESS DAY also welcomes the endorsement by Parliament of Selby Baqwa as public protector, saying he was a former Goldstone commissioner, and a long-standing member of the Durban bar "who has won wide respect for his competence and hard work."

South African Press Review for 3 Jul

MB0307133495

[FBIS Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Electrified Border Fence — "Much as we sympathise with the plight of those who are persuaded by poverty or a search for medical treatment or whatever to cross our borders illegally, we recognise the need to control entry into this country," says a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 3 July. The paper notes that the South African National Defense Force is asking for approximately 50 million rands to complete the last 108 kilometer stretch of the electrified fence on the borders with Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Mozambique, saying: "Apart from improved efficiency, with the success rate in arresting illegal immigrants expected to increase from 50% to 85%, savings in maintenance of the existing sisal barrier and manpower would pay for the fence in three years."

SOWETAN

Release of Prisoners — Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 3 July in a page 8 editorial sympathizes with Correctional Services Minister Sipho Mzimela's search for ways to reduce the prison population, but differs with the minister's "apparent rush to free categories of prisoners, estimated at about 40,000, to relieve congestion in the prisons." Minister Mzimela is right in noting that the prisoners have rights, "but he must

remember that members of the public, who are being harassed and murdered by criminals on a daily basis, also have rights. Specifically, the public has the right to expect the State to both protect it against criminals and to punish them."

BUSINESS DAY

Bank Rate Increase — Referring to the increase in the bank rate, Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 3 July says: "There is no doubt that [Reserve Bank Governor] Stals postponed the move for as long as he could without losing credibility. This uncharacteristic delay suggests there has been some softening in the tough stance that has characterised his leadership of the Bank. But if Stals has had a change of heart — and that is by no means clear — it does not mean that he is at the beck and call of political masters."

RAPPORT

Editorial Views Country's Economy — A page 22 editorial in Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans on 2 July says: "A few years ago everyone was ecstatic about South Africa's economic prospects. The country held its first democratic election without any chaos. Politicians and economists were optimistic about the inflow of foreign investment capital and aid." However, this week's Reserve Bank interest rate hike "has dampened expectations." Jacob de Villiers of the Afrikaans Trade Institute "warns that 'the economy is not in a healthy condition'" and a "number of leading economists and businessmen have repeatedly issued similar warnings." South Africa's "problem" is that "4 million taxpayers have to provide funds to keep the state's housekeeping in order. Apart from their own households they also have to provide for the basic needs of the other 38 million citizens. Any country with such a small income should not draft grand plans for redistribution of wealth." RAPPORT warns that individual taxpayers "also deserve protection, otherwise they will become part of those millions needing state care."

Angola

Government, UNITA End Talks in Luanda

MB0107210295 *Luanda Radio Nacional Network*
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 1 Jul 95

["Passages within italics recorded"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] delegations ended their meeting in Luanda today. The two delegations discussed the free movement of people and goods, disarmament of troops, minesweeping operations, the formation of the Angolan Armed Forces, and the confinement and demobilization of troops. Solutions have been found to each of those issues. It was decided that everything must be done to make up for the time that has been wasted, and the two sides have the political will to do just that. UNITA's Abel Chivukuvuku says time has come to strengthen the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol. Full details of the meeting were not disclosed to the media, though it is known that several issues are outstanding. A UNITA military delegation is scheduled to arrive in Luanda next week.

Government delegation member Higino Carneiro says new assembly areas have been selected, in addition to the existing 14.

[Carneiro] *We have agreed to establish two additional assembly areas. We have agreed to jointly reconnoiter the areas. The Joint Commission will draft a program of action. We will implement what we have just agreed upon. The UNITA delegation has proposed the establishment of additional assembly areas. Likewise, we have proposed the creation of two additional assembly areas for the Rapid Intervention Police. This was (?accepted).*

Abel Chivukuvuku said the free movement of people and goods is essential for stability in Angola.

[Chivukuvuku] *We have agreed that the Joint Commission will draft a program of action on the opening of new roads throughout the country. The program will ensure the effective movement of people and food. We will jointly address specific issues like minesweeping operations and greater security. We want the free movement of people and goods throughout the country. We are not only worried about the Uige-Negage or Luanda-Benguela roads. We want effective movement on all roads. We will gradually reopen roads and deal with issues as they arise. The Joint Commission will ensure the effective movement of people and goods once roads have been reopened.*

On the latest incidents, the government and UNITA delegations decided to renew efforts to uphold the ceasefire. Abel Chivukuvuku said Jonas Savimbi will meet President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in Luanda once

conditions have been created. Higino Carneiro said the Lusaka Protocol has been delayed by five months and that the country is now running against time.

[Carneiro] *The two delegations have drafted a document known as the Readjustment of the Lusaka Protocol's Timetable. We have already signed this document. It is now up to the United Nations to work with us in the speedy implementation of the protocol. The implementation of the protocol is behind schedule. Let us see what the United Nations has to say. In any event, the two sides have reached an agreement.*

Savimbi Sends Messages to Kenya, Zimbabwe, Namibia

MB0107162595 *Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo*
Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 1 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, the oldest one and president of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], has sent messages to Presidents Daniel arap Moi of Kenya, Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, and Sam Nujoma of Namibia. The messages will be delivered by UNITA Foreign Secretary Alcides Sakala Simoes, who left Angola on 30 June. The contents of the messages are not known, though it is believed they are connected with the peace process [passage indistinct].

Unidentified Men Attack Dombe Grande; 6 Killed

MB3006142895 *Luanda Radio Nacional Network*
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 30 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] A group of unidentified armed men attacked Dombe Grande Commune in Benguela Province yesterday morning and were involved in a clash with the national police. Our correspondent in Benguela says the men used heavy weapons and the result was tragic.

According to an unconfirmed report, six people were killed and three others wounded in the exchange of fire between the national police and unidentified men at Simbo in Dombe Grande. The incident took place at about 0400 yesterday, when a group of heavily armed men surrounded the village, about 90 km from Benguela. Joaquim Silva, one of the survivors of the attack, was not able to identify the uniform worn by the attackers, but said there were about 200 men in the group. [passage omitted]

Further on Attack; UNITA Blamed

MB0107203495 *Luanda Radio Nacional Network*
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 1 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] There have been alarming reports from Benguela Province, where abuses have

been committed in Simbo and Dombe Grande in less than 24 hours. Houses have been set on fire, and people were either killed or abducted. Superintendent Osvaldo Wilson, National Police commander for Baia Farta, comments:

[Begin Wilson recording] The nature of the attacks on Simbo and Cachimbumba Ward of Dombe Grande Commune, involving about 150 men in uniform....[pause] Four people were killed and four others wounded. Several others were abducted. Property has been stolen. Three houses have been set on fire in Cachimbumba. Two people were killed and four wounded. The methods employed were the same as in Simbo. These are the first incidents of this nature. We have been used to attacks by vagrants who do not set things on fire, nor plunder or abduct civilians. It is only UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] that operates like this. [end recording]

Colonel Domingos Bartolomeu dos Santos, commander of Benguela's Operational Area, takes stock of events in the province in June.

[Begin Santos recording] In June there were attacks and ambushes in villages and settlements. Civilians lost their property while moving between the city of Benguela and the districts. UNITA forces carried out 10 attacks against civilian vehicles, and a number of settlements. A total of 14 civilians were killed, 19 wounded [words indistinct] a policeman was killed and (?two) others wounded. About 300 heads of cattle were stolen. Several houses were set on fire, and civilian property stolen. [end recording]

Arms Depot Explodes Near Luanda Airport Runway

MB3006131995 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 30 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Angolan capital was rocked early morning by the explosion of an old arms depot near the [word indistinct] at the end of 4 February Airport's landing strip. The situation is under control,

and there were no human losses. The first indications are that the explosion occurred as a result of arson. It is worth noting that this arms depot was also the target of sabotage in 1992 and the resulting explosion also rocked Luanda. [passage omitted]

New Higher Fuel Prices Announced

MB0107200995 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 1 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] New fuel prices took effect today. A liter of gasoline has risen from to 420,000 new kwanzas to 805,000 new kwanzas; a liter of diesel from 225,000 to 440,000 new kwanzas. A kilogram of gas now costs 510,000 kwanzas, bringing the cost of a canister of gas to about 100 million new kwanzas. A liter of paraffin costs 290,000 new kwanzas. Gas and paraffin prices will continue to be subsidized — by about 170,000 new kwanzas per kilogram and about 120,000 new kwanzas per liter, respectively.

Madagascar

Opposition Gathering Signatures To Impeach President

EA0107153095 Mayotte Radio France Overseas in French 0430 GMT 1 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] At the National Assembly, the process of gathering signatures in order to impeach the president has begun. Will the protesters be able to gather the 92 votes needed for their plans to succeed? Nobody can answer that question right now.

In any case, the country is heading toward a serious political crisis, which reassures no one, neither the madagascan people who, for two years now, have been waiting for tangible results from those who govern them, nor World Bank representatives who, for their part, are waiting for the return of political stability and a consensus which would allow them to have a credible interlocutor in Madagascar.

Niger

'Over 15' Tuaregs Killed in Clashes With Arabs

AB0207151795 Paris AFP in English
1435 GMT 2 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Niamey, July 2 (AFP) — Over 15 former Tuareg rebels have been killed in fighting with Arab militiamen in northern Niger, local officials and witnesses said Sunday [2 July].

The clash occurred on June 26 in bushland near Tas-sara, 530 kilometres (330 miles) northeast of Niamey, according to a local official in neighbouring Tahoua, itself 400 kilometres (250 miles) northeast of the capital.

It is the first clash between the two groups reported since the April 24 signing of a peace treaty between the Niger government and the Organisation of Armed Resistance (ORA), an umbrella body representing several different Tuareg movements.

On Saturday state radio admitted that violence had broken out between the ORA and a rival Arab militia set up in 1992 to protect ethnic Arabs from alleged attacks by Tuareg fighters.

The station gave no figures for deaths or injuries. However, various official sources and journalists in the area told AFP Sunday that at least 15 ORA members had died, quoting witnesses fleeing the area.

No figures were available for casualties on the Arab side.

On June 5 the ORA accused the government of violating the peace treaty by widening an amnesty to include the Arab militiamen. This amnesty, to cover alleged atrocities carried out during the three-year rebellion, was later passed unanimously by Parliament.

The ORA indicated that the widening of the amnesty did not have its approval and it would not consider itself bound by it.

Since 1992 there has been continuing tension between the two communities. Rich Arabs set up armed militia groups to protect goods coming from neighbouring countries.

The Tuaregs are traditional nomads of the Sahara, who were once able to roam the desert. Today they are now split between several West African countries.

In Niger they form roughly 10 percent of the population of eight million, but in the desert north of the country they are in the majority. The "war" between Tuaregs seeking autonomy in the north and the government in Niamey lasted from November 1991 to September 1994, before talks which led to the peace treaty in April.

Nigeria

U.S. Envoy Urged To Show 'Proof' of Impartiality

AB0207172495 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English
1700 GMT 1 Jul 95

["In Focus" commentary; by guest writer Abdulkarim Albasho]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mr. Walter Carrington, United States Ambassador to Nigeria, is a brother in diaspora. Thus, when he was named President Clinton's pointman to oversee his country's interest in Nigeria, many sounded with satisfaction that a brother was coming back to his ancestral home to settle disputes between and among his kith and kin. Across the land, Mr. Carrington was seen as a symbol of reconciliation, who will be prepared to give attentive ears to the complaints of his and act righteously toward the path of consensus understanding.

Many were not disappointed. He worked tirelessly in his own way to promote an interest. [sentence as heard] He was active in his support and the manner he went about his work. As a democrat from a mighty democratic country, his goal for Nigeria was obvious — a democratic haven for the black race. As a novice in Nigeria's political terrain, he was quick to strike company with the vocalist of democracy. Soon they kept friendly contact, all in the belief that they were preachers of democratic purity, the type of voices and base he could use in establishing the desired haven in the land.

It was in this spot that they caught his democratic fancy. Anyone setting such a task before him would not have done otherwise. Innocently, he bought their views, and in the course of which he missed a few steps in reaching his goal. Using his apparent lack of good reading of Nigeria's politics, they kept him in a corner of a dark room and tortured him in their own vision. Consequently, they got him held up in the throes of diplomatic rows. No wonder then that a weekly came out recently to browse his diplomatic misdeeds, ranging from taking a partisan posture on the fundamental issues of the time to disturbing connivance with what the paper calls some fringe groups.

There might perhaps (?lack) the truth in the report, but going by his country's threatening position on Nigeria, the failure to denounce the Ilorin terrorism — the Nigerian version of Oklahoma — the glaring refusal to listen to other views, and several diplomatic rows arising from his actions and/or inactions, the report is largely seen to be true and many insist, with proof of evidence, that it is indeed true. What strengthens this more is that, unlike the English, who saw and see something positive

in the concluded National Constitutional Conference by a gesture of food donation — even if it might have been a tactical way of converting their true track — the Americans have been more combative, and this is largely seen as the groundwork of Mr. Carrington.

Well still, some officers of his embassy have allegedly been seen holding meetings with some labor unions, particularly in the heat of last year's NUPENG [National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers] and PENGASSAN [Petroleum and Natural Gas Senior Staff Association of Nigeria] industrial crises. No denial has been offered since the accusation was first made about a year ago, and repeated several times over. As the saying goes, silence means consent. Given this position, it was most improper for the respected ambassador to have let loose his tongue to have diplomatically misbehaved in such a manner.

Ambassador Carrington needs to show proof of impartiality on his part in the ongoing political crisis in this country, and at no better time should such evidence be forthcoming than now. The new road to democracy recently commissioned by General Abacha deserves the support of all sociodemocratic faithfuls who honestly want Nigeria to join the league of democracies.

It is instructive for all to note that nowhere was democracy built overnight. For well over 200 years, certain groups in the United States, for example, were never allowed their franchise until well into the late 1950's. Mr. Carrington should appreciate this in understanding the problem of democracy in developing societies. Doing so will enable him build a better democratic friendship between the people of the two countries. In short, the ambassador has now the chance to restore the original image all Nigerians had of him on his assumption of office.

Muslim Fundamentalists Keep Tensions High in Kano

*AB0107193995 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 1 Jul 95*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tension is high in Nigeria's northern city of Kano. It has something of a volatile

reputation because of clashes between Muslim fundamentalists and the nonindigenous and Christian communities. Eight days ago, two people were killed and a number injured in clashes between security forces and members of the Jammatu Tajdidi Islamiya sect, who were accused of distributing provocative leaflets warning strangers and Christians to leave the city or be killed, and the military authorities in Kano are setting up a special tribunal to judge those arrested in connection with the disturbances. From Lagos, Anthony Goldman reports:

[Begin Goldman recording] The military administrator in Kano, Colonel Mohamed Wase, says he is prepared to go to any length to deal with the tensions presently gripping his city, the largest in the mainly Muslim north of Nigeria, but the sect at the center of the latest trouble has many supporters and a reputation for violence. Despite the heavy Army and police presence, there has been a steady flow of people out of Kano.

The leader of the fundamentalist Jammatu Tajdidi Islamiya says he doesn't want to force Christians out, but only to restrict their residence rights in the old part of the city. The authorities, though, say the circulation of pamphlets by the sect was found to be provocative. It's only four weeks since a number of people were killed during clashes at the Kano marketplace between Muslim indigenous Hausa traders and their immigrant Christian Ibo rivals. Baths and bloodshed [as heard] earlier this year, with similar religious and ethnic dimensions, has led one former government minister to express concern over what might happen should the situation deteriorate.

Communal violence across northern Nigeria in the mid-1960's plunged the country first into crisis, then civil war. Col. Wase has promised to tackle what he says are the region's real problems: unemployment, economic hardship, and social decay. Critics say it's the authorities' past failure to deal firmly with those now described as disgruntled elements which has left the north, once again, so tense and volatile. [end recording]

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